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THE AGE OF BRASS.

I've sighed, but I will sigh no more,
For silver and for golden ore,
And thought 'twould ever pass;
But these their virtues oft have lost,
And I have found that—to my cost—
True virtue's in the Brass.

Once adored a maiden fair,
With eyes of blue and auburn hair,
And thought to win the lass,
But soon stepped in a rival—who
Came, too, with brass for base,
And won her by his Brass.

I brandished next an author's pen,
And hoped to be successful—when,
True merit's all a force;
But striving here, I found, again,
'Gainst impudence, was all in vain—
I wanted still the Brass.

Next as a fop upon the town,
I sought to gain a slight renown,
And dressed by fashion's glass;
But here full soon I was cut out,
And driven to the right-about
By those who had the Brass.

Rejoice, ye brassen bullies, then,
And laugh to scorn all honest men—
Ye have the magic pass:
Let others wish for baser ore,
Give me, kind fate, I ask no more,
Sufficiency of Brass.

For the Recorder.

LAY INFLUENCE.

The testimony of Laymen in favor of christian truth, is that evidence for it which cannot be suspected. In some cases, their ability for doing good is, for this reason, greater than that of the ministry. Their endeavours are not exposed to the imputation of interested motives, and whatever they do, appears only to spring from a love of the truth. Measures for the advancement of religion may therefore originate with them, which the clergy could not have engaged in with so much prospect of success. In a candid judgment of the writings, as well as of the labors of laymen, there is no probability that a feeling of self-interest should have prompted either; we are apt to regard them as the offspring of a love of truth, and a discreet zeal. Hence the peculiar power which belongs to the arguments of a West, a Locke, or a Newton. Such men, writing in this manner, for such a cause, we feel convinced must have believed, and have spoken because they believed. The doings of Boyle, or Howard, carry with them to our minds a peculiar persuasiveness of the truth of the religious opinions they maintain. They were christians; and when we look at their example through the history of their lives, and of the life of others like them, it seems impossible not to admit the great worth of a religion which produces such heavenly fruits.

And so also is it with the devotional writings of such men as Hale and Howe. They are attended with a charm of their own, which makes way for the reception of their sentiments in our hearts. The apparent, and certain disinterestedness, of the religious professions of such men, gives superior force to their reasonings in behalf of the gospel, and adds new beauty to those illustrations of its excellency their example affords.

This peculiarity of religious and moral influence of the laity, is a means to an end: there are minds which in respect to the truth and value of christianity, laymen who are religious, and they alone, can persuasively reach. Their example is of necessity seen by some, who perhaps do not cordially estimate the ministry, and its labors. Sometimes their conversation is shared by others, who do not unreservedly converse on even general topics, with the clergy. Their opportunities, while they are great, are also peculiar; and their acknowledged influence has a sphere of its own, that is extensive, though well defined.

This certain, and appropriate moral power, christian laymen cannot divest themselves of, unless by carelessness and neglect on their part. But then indeed, their peculiar opportunities are likely to be worse than lost, to the cause of christianity, and of truth. For where one is known to be in profession a christian, and fails to use his discretion in the exercise of his christian influence, his example and words weigh in the opposite

scale. His acquaintance who might have been affected by him for good, are confirmed in their evil; and those he might have won to the love of piety, are by him more strongly wedded to sin.

Sketches from Real Life.

Being a few Chapters from *Life and Let Life*.

BY MISS REDGWICK.

Continued.

A DETECTION.

Though too confirmed in evil to be reformed by Lucy's gentle influence, Adele, for some weeks after her conversation with Lucy, was guarded before her. She wore only her own finery, neither indulged herself nor a "cher ami" with Champagne or Burgundy, and only went out with Mrs. Hartell's knowledge. This was often enough; for Lucy was the park-horse on whom she was allowed to cast all her burdens. She was more lavish than ever of her hollow caresses and pretty French epithets on Eugene in his parents' presence, and the little fellow required her as well as if he had understood them, by preferring every body else to her. The constraint of Lucy's presence was becoming intolerable to Adele, and she took a new course, treating her with injustice and constant petulance, in the hope of driving her to seek a new service. But this was not easy to effect. Lucy had been early impressed with an aversion to change, as an evil in itself; and, besides, her love for Eugene would not permit her to desert him. She had no confidence in Adele, and she considered herself pledged not to communicate her distrust till there was some further overt act on Adele's part. There were, too, in her situation—where are there not!—some alleviating circumstances. She had the half of every Sunday to go to church; and true to the stroke of the bell, Charles Lovett was on the steps to go with her. She had often whole evenings, when Adele had gone out without preparing her task work, to read and write.

Lucy had now been four months at the Hartells'; and she was beginning to suffer the natural consequences of her position. Her principles rested too firmly on a sure basis to be shaken, and her dispositions were too sweet, they had too much natural force, to be easily impaired; but her habits like the habits of most young people, were flexible, and at the mercy of circumstances. She fared sumptuously every day, and in her staid and inactive life her meals became events. She had felt a blush steal into her cheek as she detected herself mentally wondering how she had existed day after day on rye mush. Trained from infancy to early rising, it had seemed as natural to her as to the birds to rise when the day broke. At Mrs. Hartell's she occupied a sofa-bed in the nursery. At first it had seemed to her a real misery to wait, hour after hour, in the morning, till it pleased Miss Adele to have the blinds opened; but, in the process of a few weeks, partly from keeping irregular hours at night, and partly from the facility that all young people have at sleeping, and partly, probably, from the physical indolence that seems ever ready to encroach on our energies, she became at last passive, and then, like the sluggard, she loved a little more folding of the arms to sleep, and a little more slumber.

From having been a very bee in her industry, she was falling into the lounging, desultory habits of the household. Sometimes she would be so hurried by Adele that she was compelled to despatch her work in the most slovenly manner, and then precious minutes and half hours that she had been taught to cherish as "the stuff that life is made of" were wasted in lounging about with the children, or gazing out of the window with them, listening to their comments on the fine clothes that were worn by those people whose only part in life seems to be to play walking advertisers for dressmakers. Dress was the constant theme at Mrs. Hartell's. Lucy had scarcely ever heard her mistress talk of anything else. Upon this topic Adele was almost eloquent, and the little girls naturally adopted and repeated what they heard, so that life, in the aspect it now offered to Lucy, afforded ground for the fanciful theory of a certain writer, who supposes man, "that paragon of animals and quintessence of dust," to be made up of clothes. Lucy had been well fortified by her mother to resist this ruling passion of the house, but she was not exempt from the infirmity of her age and sex; and there is no knowing how long she might have resisted the deteriorating influences that make half the world creatures of mere sense and frivolity, had they not been suddenly interrupted.

Eugene had arrived at the teething period, trying to the soul of mothers and nurses. Lucy's days and evenings were devoted to soothing him. At night he was left to Adele's tender mercies. Her virtue could not be expected to stand the test of his wakefulness and fretting, and repeatedly Lucy was startled from her deep sleep by the shrieks of the child; and when involuntarily she sprang to his bedside, the poor little fellow most

beseechingly stretched out his arms to her. She suspected that Adele, in her impatience, inflicted some personal violence upon him, and particularly after hearing her assure Mr. Hartell the next morning that it was cries of cats, and not his child's, that had awakened him. On the same morning she saw Eugene frequently put his hand to a part of the arm covered by his sleeve, and, on examining it, she found it black and blue, and looking as if it had been severely pinched. "Could Adele," she asked herself, "have done this?" it seemed to her too fiendish an act; but suspicion had taken possession of her, and she determined to be watchful. She loved the child fondly, and felt the more tenderly for it from the carelessness of its natural protector.

The next night Eugene waked at his usual time, and his first whimper roused Lucy from her light slumbers. She took care to give no sign that she was awake. Adele got out of bed, and taking up the night-lamp, and ascertaining, as she supposed, that Lucy was sleeping, she took a vial from under the pillow, dropped a few drops into Eugene's milk, and fed him. He soon fell asleep, and, as Lucy observed slept late and heavily the next morning. All the next day Lucy was wretched. She shed bitter tears over the poor little boy, who, it seemed to her, would be the victim of his unprincipled nurse. She felt sure Adele had given the child laudanum; but what use would there be in telling the mother so? Adele would frame her own lies for the occasion, and would be believed; and then she herself would probably be sent off in disgrace, and no one would be left to comfort the poor little boy.

But had she not best address herself to the father? it would be easy to rouse his fears. He was now in Philadelphia, and expected home the next day. In the intervening night she might perhaps get some proof to substantiate her suspicions. Thus, with a prudence beyond her years, determining on her course, she was careful not to betray, by word or sign, her suspicions to Adele. The next night Lucy lay awake with a beating heart till Eugene began his usual fretting. Adele gave him his milk, and soothed him to sleep; but his sleep was restless, and she was long kept awake. Just as her breathing betrayed that she had fallen asleep, and Lucy, believing that all danger for that night was past, was yielding to the demands of nature, Eugene started up wide awake and screaming. This was too much for Adele's patience. He had taken his milk; and she had no proper resource for quieting him, so she adopted that most convenient to herself; and rising, she took the vial from its hiding place, and, with her back towards Lucy's bed, was in the act of dropping some drops into a spoon, when Lucy sprang upon her and wrested the vial from her hand. A scuffle ensued; and Adele succeeding in regaining the vial, instantly threw it into the grate; and then, recovering her self-possession, as even weak persons sometimes do in great emergencies, she said, with forced calmness, "What is it all? Why let me not take my drop?"

"Your drops, Adele! oh, don't think to deceive me! It was the drops I saw you give the baby last night! horrid laudanum!"

"Laudanum—I swear it was not—you have no proof it was laudanum."

"Have I not?" said Lucy, pointing to some drops that had fallen on the sleeve of her night-dress.

"They are on you, not on me. I will first tell the story to Mrs. Hartell—she will believe you—never—never!"

"But Mr. Hartell will believe me; and as surely as he returns to-morrow I will tell him the whole truth."

Adele's hardihood now forsook her utterly. She saw the abyss opening at her feet, and falling on her knees and wringing her hands, she besought Lucy to have pity on her. "I am away from my country," she said; "I left all to come with Mrs. Hartell—I have no friend in this country—nobody will care for me—nobody will pity me."

"I do pity you Adele—but—"
"But you will tell all to monsieur; is that what you call pity? Oh, Dieu merci! he will be like one tiger to me."
"And what have you been to this poor little helpless child that was trusted to you, Adele! think of that!" Lucy had taken up Eugene, and he had quietly lain his head on her bosom, and was looking up into her face as if he knew she was his guardian angel. Lucy caressed him tenderly; and then turning up the sleeve of his night dress, she showed Adele the traces of her violence on his arm. Adele well understood her, but she said nothing. She perceived there was no use in any further lies to Lucy; and when Lucy added, "I know what my duty is; and though, as I told you, Adele, I am very sorry for you, I will certainly do it," Adele saw there was no use in any further supplication. She rose from her knees, and, after a few moments' silence, she said, with a totally changed tone, "I will not be lost by one such young person as you."

Poor Lucy, little imagining how much

this threat imported, took her protegee to her narrow bed, where they soon fell asleep together, while Adele lay tossing on hers, and contriving a cruel plot.

FALSE APPEARANCES.

The next morning, while Mrs. Hartell was in the nursery, during some very common conversation about French embroidery, Adele asked, as it seemed, casually, "if Madame had found the super cape she had missed." Mrs. Hartell said she had not; "that she and her maid had searched everywhere for it; she was sure it must have been stolen; and if it were not for letting Mr. Hartell know how much it cost she would get him to inquire at the police-office."

"Oh, Madame! cost so much! it was but seven hundred francs—one hundred and fifty dollar for the most superb 'broderie' of Paris, and the full Mechlin trimming the most rich, is nothing at all!"

Mrs. Hartell was really mortified at having set a higher value on a particular sum than her liberal domestic, and she replied, "Oh, of course, it is not the money it cost I care about; but there is not such another cape in New York. No body has any thing like it. No one can get any thing like it; for I was assured in Paris the pattern was destroyed, and there never should be another like it."

"Does that make it any more valuable, mamma?" asked Miss Ophelia, who happily was yet ignorant of the ludicrous ambitions and rivalries of the dressing world.

"Certainly, my dear," interposed Adele. "I lived with one lady who would not wear nothing everybody else wore; and one time she burnt up one new pretty hat because she saw one just like it. Ah, Madame, you must find that cape, so distingue—why not search your own house before you search the police?"

Mrs. Hartell shrugged her shoulders. "The servants will all be angry."

"They cannot be angry with you, Madame, for I make the proposition. I am one of the servants, and you shall search my trunk, my bureau, first." And, suiting the action to the word, she took her keys from her pocket and gave them to Ophelia, who, like all children, delighted with the idea of exploring, flew to Adele's trunk; and, opening it, exposed a confused mass of clothes, finery, little boxes, knickknacks, and toys of every description, such as would naturally be accumulated by a French femme de chambre. Miss Ophelia was so much amused that she seemed to have forgotten the object of her quest, and Adele came to her aid, and saying, "You will never find the cape this way, Miss Ophelia," she proceeded with the keen scent of a trained policeman to ransack boxes, unroll stockings, turn the sleeves of dresses, shake out the skirts, &c., &c., and thus she went through all her own repositories, of course finding not a thread that did not belong to her, for well had they been sifted that morning. "Now, Miss Ophelia," she said, "ask Lucy for her key to her own trunk—she always wears it round her neck—she very carefully of her key—she has such rich clothes, you know."

"For shame, Adele! I am sure Lucy looks prettier in her plain clothes than an old painted up person would, even dressed in mamma's clothes."

"Ophelia! no hints."
"Well, then, mamma, she need not hint at Lucy if she does not want to be hinted at; and besides, I won't unlock Lucy's trunk. She steal mamma's cape, indeed! I would trust her with all the gold in the world."

"Why don't you unlock your own trunk, Lucy?"

Lucy blushed deeply, and said "she had rather not." Adele threw up both hands, and looking at Mrs. Hartell, exclaimed, "Mon Dieu! est-il possible?"

"No, it is not possible!" retorted Ophelia; and, fired by Adele's insinuation against her favorite, she caught the ribbon by which Lucy's key was suspended, and unlocked the trunk. On the top lay a pencil sketch of Charles Lovett, which he had the Sunday before given to Lucy. Ophelia grasped it, and held it up to Lucy archly. Lucy, trembling with embarrassment, begged her to give it to her; and while a little contest ensued between them, Adele, casting ever and anon, stolen glances at Mrs. Hartell, proceeded in her investigations. It was a short piece of work. There was something in the neatness and order with which the humble friend's scanty stores were arranged that would have appealed even to Adele's heart, if she had not been intent on self-preservation. "You must excuse me, Lucy," she said, as she shook out Lucy's frocks and unrolled her stockings; "I only serve you as I serve me myself—it is nearly finished, and then, as me, you will be tranquil—one thing more, and we have done—look Madame!" she took an article, a cotton petticoat, from the bottom of the trunk, unfolded, and shook it. "The cape fell from within it! There was a general exclamation. Adele's reiterated, "Mon Dieu! mon Dieu!" drowned every other. After the first burst of surprise Mrs. Hartell seemed entirely occupied with examining a zigzag tear in the cape, which marred

her pleasure in her recovered property; a pleasure that otherwise would have engrossed her to the exclusion of all emotion at the discovery of such guilt in an apparently innocent young creature; for, in her eyes, Lucy was but a little servant girl; a species of the human genus, with whom she had about as much sympathy as with the bees and the silk worm, whom she fancied were created solely to make honey for the table, and spin silk for ladies to wear. "Oh, Lucy! how could you? how could you?" exclaimed Ophelia, mortified and grieved.

Lucy was near fainting, and pale as death. Ophelia's exclamation brought the colour to her face, and tears and voice to her relief. "I did not take the cape," she said; "I don't know how it came into my trunk—Adele must know!"

"Oh, mon Dieu! mon Dieu! listen, Madame! You have never seen one such bold person—one such hypocrite—did you not suspect when she wished not her trunk examined?—did you not see her blush and tremble?—did she not turn pale as one guilty person when the cape dropped?—and now she accuses me! Ah, c'est un horreur!"

"Quite shocking, indeed!" responded Mrs. Hartell, faintly, her eyes still fixed on the rent in her cape. "Do you think, Adele, Justin could darn this so it would not show?"

"I believe not, Madame."

"If she had only stolen it, and not torn it," resumed Mrs. Hartell, "I could have forgiven her—but she really does deserve the penitentiary."

Adele, bad as she was, started from such a consequence; and affecting to pity Lucy, she said, "Ah Madame, she is very young!"

"The penitentiary, mamma!" exclaimed Ophelia; "Lucy shall not go to the penitentiary—I will ask papa—he will be home before dinner—she shall not go to the penitentiary, if she is ever so guilty!"

Lucy's distress was increased by her embarrassment as to what it was best for her to say or do; her faculties were stunned; she almost lost the sense of her identity. She felt alone, helpless, and exposed to judgment, without mercy.—Ophelia's affection touched the springs of her heart, and as she afterward said, "first sent her thoughts to the right place;" and that, having breathed a silent trust in Him who seeth in darkness as well as in light, she felt more composed. Still the tears poured over her cheeks and little Eugene, who sat on her lap, put up his hand and wiped off first one cheek and then the other; then put up his lips to kiss her, and finding all did not do, he burst into tears, and hid his face on her bosom. "Whatever becomes of me," thought Lucy, folding her arms round the little fellow, "I will do what I can for you!" and, after a little consideration, she resolved that she would, if possible, remain in the house, till Mr. Hartell's arrival, and reserve her statement for his ear. In the mean time Adele whispered to her mistress, and both retired for a few moments. In that interval Adele strongly urged sending Lucy immediately off without other punishment than loss of character and loss of place. "If," she urged, "she stays till Mr. Hartell arrives, she will frame her own story—she will put everything upon me—Mr. Hartell will believe her—men always believe a very pretty young girl against one who has the misfortune to be not young—Madame will be left without any French servant, and that dear angel, master Eugene, would speak English first, just as the young ladies had."

Convinced by these precious arguments, Mrs. Hartell returned to the nursery, and announced to Lucy that she must leave the house within an hour.—Lucy entreated that she might be permitted to stay till evening, and Ophelia seconded her entreaties, and then declared she "should not go till papa came." Her mother's reiterated decision only made her more vehement, till Adele whispered to her that if she cared for Lucy she had best let her go at once, for all the servants knew what had happened, and no one could say how soon a police officer might be in the house. This roused the common childish terrors of an officer of justice, and she now urged Lucy to hasten her departure. Lucy, however, resolved to abide all risks but that of leaving Eugene before his father was warned of his danger. Her resolution was, however, suddenly changed by the arrival of a letter from Mr. Hartell, saying that business had unexpectedly taken him to Richmond, Virginia. Now, there was no reason for delay, but whither go? Though she had served all with whom she had lived faithfully, and had left them with a spotless character, they had never manifested that sort of interest in her that inspired the poor child with confidence to apply to them in her present stress. Had they performed their duty—had they been friends as well as employers, with what confidence might this poor girl have appealed to them, sustained as she was inwardly by that "strong-sided champion, conscience!" She thought of going to her mother at once; but though she was sure her mother would believe her story, others might

not, and she could not bear the thought of returning to her with a blasted character. She hoped that if she remained in the city the truth might come out. Her heart prompted her to go at once to Charles Lovett; there she was sure of faith and sympathy to the full. But what could he do for her? nothing; while her resorting to a young man as her only friend might render her liable to further and more cruel imputations. What then should she do? She had not a shilling in the world, for two days before she had sent all her unexpended earnings to "dear Jemmie." Again she passed her employers in review, and among them Mrs. Ardley, always good natured and kindly disposed, had made the most favourable impression, and she had half resolved to go and tell her story to her, when a recollection of the lady whom she had seen at Mrs. Ardley's, the Mrs. Hyde who "talked so like a mother," darted into her mind. The reminiscence seemed like a revelation from Heaven. "She had such feelings for servants," thought Lucy; "she will hear me, and give me good advice at any rate." Her decision made, she proceeded to the preparations for departure. And first, undaunted by fear of Adele, she asked to speak alone with Mrs. Hartell. To this Adele objected, and that lady bade her say whatever she had to say without any fuss. She then, in spite of Adele's interruption and protestations, told the story of the laudanum calmly and exactly. "There are few who give all the weight that should be allowed to general character against unfavorable appearance in a single case, especially if they have appealed to their own senses. Certainly Mrs. Hartell was not one of the exceptions. She had seen 'with her own eyes' the cape taken from Lucy's trunk. She had witnessed Lucy's reluctance to have her trunk examined, and her confusion afterward; and she readily acquiesced in Adele's suggestion, that the story of the laudanum was an after thought, 'trumped up' to save herself, and to make revenge on Adele for the part, innocent and unpremeditated; which she had in exposing Lucy's guilt. Lucy remembered the drops on her nightgown, and referring to them as a corroboration of her testimony, she produced it, but the stain was effaced! After a little hesitation, after again and again kissing Eugene, who clung to her as if he understood all that was going on, she told the story of his shrieks, and showed the marks still on his arm.—Adele, quick as thought, exclaimed, "Mon Dieu! l'ingrate! l'ingrate!" and proceeded to tell a story of Lucy having let Eugene fall on his coral bells, and bribed her to secrecy by many promises of future usefulness. Mrs. Hartell's maternal instincts were desecrated. She listened with credulity to Adele; and telling Lucy she had no more time to hear her falsehoods, bade her leave the house instantly. Poor Lucy embraced Eugene for the last time; and crying as heartily as he did, she unlocked his arms from her neck, and gave him to Ophelia, whispering an entreaty that she would watch over him till her father's return. Ophelia answered by a burst of tears and outcries against Adele; and Lucy, begging her to be quiet, left the room. The servants, who had heard through Ophelia the explosion in the nursery, gathered round her to express their sympathy and their detestation of Adele. "They offered to speak a kind word for her wherever she went. Lucy was comforted by their good will, and she left Mrs. Hartell's with a composure that, in her circumstances, would seem wonderful, did we not know the power of calm endurance in a soul conscious of integrity, and therefore stayed on God. "I am sure I have done right," she repeated to herself; "I am sure my mother will approve. I am sure the time will come when nobody can make Charles feel like blushing for me; and more than all, I am sure that God, who knows all, is my friend, so I ought not to feel very unhappy—but, oh, poor little Eugene!" and she brushed the fast-flowing tears from her eyes as she entered a shop to ask for a directory.

To be continued.

A Great Work.—The city of New York is now engaged in a great work of internal improvement,—one of vast magnitude and cost,—but one, which, if it had been accomplished years ago, would have effected a saving of millions to the city, on the score of fire alone. We refer to Croton Aqueduct, which is said to be the greatest work ever undertaken in this country. The cost will come up to \$12,000,000 before the work is fully completed. About four thousand men are now employed upon it,—and upwards of 5,000,000 of dollars have already been expended. It is to extend nearly two miles through a hilly, rough and rocky region. The receiving reservoir in the city will cover thirty acres, and the water will rise to the height of the City Hall. Pure water, a thing never enjoyed there, will now be furnished in abundance, and the fires which are constantly occurring there will speedily be flooded and extinguished.

To the Cotton Planters of the Southern States.

FELLOW CITIZENS: You are on the eve of a very extraordinary revolution in the financial concerns of your section of our country, which cannot fail to act on other portions of the Union with intense severity. With a crop exhibiting a deficiency of 500,000 bales, the surplus in Europe is likely to be nevertheless larger on the 1st of January next, than it was on the last of the present year. Reclamations to the extent of ten or fifteen millions are likely to fall on our commercial enterprise and capital, which must be provided for before the 1st of March next ensuing, which are likely to produce extensive bankruptcies, and a suspension of specie payments on the part of our banks.

Should the surplus in England and on the Continent be met by extensive shipments from this country early in the ensuing winter, not only the surplus of the crop of 1858 will be sacrificed, but that of the present year depressed to six or eight cents. These consequences, with the universal distress that will spread throughout the country, will complete the picture of the prostration of the prosperity of our country.

It will be asked, may not these calamities be either averted or essentially mitigated? We believe they may, by a system of firmness, sagacity, and wise precaution. The true policy of the country is to keep the cotton crops back from foreign shipment until the 1st of January next. The consequence will be, that the surplus of the last year's crop will be worked off without serious loss, and the crop of the present will come to a market not overstocked to excess, and move off at fair remunerating prices. The interests of the present holders of cotton and growers are altogether identical. But this result, combined with the ability of consignees in Europe to hold, can only be consummated by an organization which has been recently suggested in the Cotton Circular, which is avouched by Southern planters of the highest personal respectability, in the city of New York.

Fellow-citizens of the South! Come forth and sustain the proposed Macon Convention. Elect delegates from every part of the cotton states to attend. The banks have been invited to send their representatives. Much may be done to improve the exchanges and to invigorate the currency of the country. If this Convention was recommended by no other consideration, this would give it a deep and pervading interest.

The signers of the Circular have no such absurd and wicked idea as to propose to give to the country an irredeemable spurious post note circulation, but a medium that shall circulate, with the mere difference of interest on time, from one portion of the Union to the other. Foreign combination, and the unfavorable action of the Bank of England, threaten our great staple with utter prostration. The London Times, the organ of this great engine, announces, on the 2d of July, that the restrictive measures of the Bank of England "are aimed at this commodity" (cotton) "and the speculations in it," and an officer connected with the Bank of England has asserted "that cotton is too high, and must be brought down 20 per cent. more." These are serious facts; look to them!!!

Let the talent, enterprise, and capital of the South rally at Macon, and all will yet be safe. Come forth, then, men of the South, and save the highest interests of your country from the ruthless and malevolent blight which threatens to blast them. Meet on the 22d of October at Macon, and rescue from annihilation the most important branch of your industry with which God has blessed our highly favored country.

A COTTON PLANTER.

P. S. The papers South of the Potomac will please publish the above.

MANIFESTO

OF THE
MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 3d.

THE AMERICAN COTTON SPECULATION. As the Great Western will still on Saturday next for the United States, we think a few observations upon the origin, present state and probable consequences of the extraordinary speculation in cotton in the United States may not be entirely without interest on either side of the Atlantic; and if they should have any effect in checking the extreme disposition of the American planters and merchants to resort to speculative means of bolstering up the price of the great commodity, to the great injury of the English manufacturers in the first instance, and their loss ultimately, our purpose in writing them will have been fully answered.

As some of the American speculators have recently urged the agreement entered into by certain spinners in this neighborhood to work short time, as an excuse for the speculative advances which they propose to make, or rather which they wish to obtain, it is necessary to go back a little and to see what was the real origin of the speculation in America, and of the diminished consumption in this country. On referring to our own file for the last year, we find the following article, which appeared on the 29th of December, some time before there had been any agreement to work short time amongst any portion of the spinners in this country:

"The continued action of the banks of the United States on the cotton market, by their extraordinary and unwarrantable efforts to bolster up prices by advances to the planters, to enable them to keep

their cotton out of the regular markets, has begun to excite a very strong feeling of alarm and irritation in this neighborhood; for, although it is well known that prices must in the end be regulated, as they ought to be at all times, by the natural operations of supply and demand, it is still easy to see that the interference now practising in the Southern States of America may very probably have the effect of temporarily forcing up prices here to a very serious extent; and the spinners will be compelled either to stop their works, or to purchase the raw material at rates which they know cannot be permanent, with the certainty of loss from its subsequent decline in value. That the system of advances from the banks, with the view of keeping cotton for a time out of the market, is now carried to a very considerable extent, the recent advices from all parts of the cotton growing States abundantly testify. On Saturday last, we inserted a Circular issued by Mr. Ingersoll, nominally as agent to Humphreys and Biddle of Liverpool, but really as agent to the Bank of the United States; and we now find in the New York Daily Express of the 7th December, another Circular of the same kind, but emanating from a different quarter. It is in the following terms:

"Mississippi Union Bank.

"Jackson, Nov. 16th, 1858.

SIR: The directors of this institution, believing that the cotton crop of this State will fall short, and that planters will postpone the sale of their crops until the deficiency is known, propose to advance 60 dollars for every bale of good cotton, weighing 400 lbs. delivered to the agents of this bank, to be appointed at the following shipping points, viz. at Natchez, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Manchester, Technia, Satus, Marion, Greenwood, Grenada, Columbus, and Mississippi city. The owner to deliver to this bank the said agents' receipt, with the mark, number, and weight of each bale, together with a note payable twelve months after date, with two or more good securities, to be submitted to the board for said advance.

"The cotton to be shipped to Liverpool or such other markets as may be designated by the party delivering the same, at his risk and expense, and sold on account of this bank. The proceeds, together with the exchange, both foreign and domestic, to be credited on his note, and the rate of the domestic exchange to be established by the current rate at the time the account of sales is received.

Respectfully,
"W. P. GRAYSON, Cashier.

"Now, as the advance mentioned in this Circular, sixty dollars a bale, amounts to fifteen cents a pound, which, at the time when the Circular was written, exceeded the market price at New Orleans, and with the freight and charges to which it would be liable, exceeds also the current price in this country at the present moment, it is not easy to conceive what legitimate object the Mississippi Union Bank can have in making such advances.—But it is alleged in one of the American papers that another establishment in Mississippi (the Brandon Bank, we believe) has offered to advance 70 dollars per bale or 17½ cents per pound, and this on cotton at that time worth 14 to 14½ per pound, in the New Orleans market!"

This Circular of Mr. Ingersoll alluded to in the preceding extract, turned out, as our readers may recollect, to have been wholly unauthorized, either by the Bank of the U. S., or by Humphreys & Biddle; but the Circulars of the Mississippi Union Bank and the Brandon Bank were perfectly genuine; and it became well known in this country, that those and several other establishments of the same kind were advancing largely at most extravagant rates upon cotton consigned to their order; and that, consequently, a very great advance had taken place in prices in all the ports of the United States.

The effect of all these proceedings upon the trade of Manchester and the neighborhood might have been foreseen by any one who had paid attention to the occurrences of the last 20 or 30 years. The Cotton spinners had had too much experience of the results of former speculations, and the issue of former predictions of deficient crops, to place the slightest confidence in the views of the American speculators; and as a body, they refused to act in accordance with those views. Notwithstanding the palpable falling off in the receipts of cotton at the American ports, which appeared to corroborate the accounts of short crops, the spinners gave no credit to those accounts; because it was impossible to say how far the supply had been artificially checked, in order to favor the views of the speculators, and, after working out their stocks, they gave with great reluctance the advanced prices which began to prevail on this side the Atlantic.

The buyers of goods and yarns too, who distrusted the results of the speculation quite as much as the spinners, were also disposed to clear out their stocks before they ventured upon fresh purchases; and the too rapid extension of manufacturing machinery for the last year or two, having produced an accumulation of manufactures, which could have been taken off only by means of low prices and general prosperity; the effects of these joint causes was greatly to depress the price of manufactures as compared with those of the raw material; and the spinners found, that an advance of some 2½d. per pound in the cotton they were buying at Liverpool did not cause an advance of more than a farthing per pound in yarn.

That this unsatisfactory state of things was entirely brought about by the American speculation, we do not mean to assert;

the probability is, that without any such speculation the trade of the spinner would not have been very profitable during the present year; but there can be no doubt, that by the speculation the depression was greatly aggravated. The evil as we have already explained, did not consist in the high price of cotton, so much as in the general distrust of the stability of that price, which was produced by a knowledge of the speculative dealings in the United States. The buyers of goods, without paying any particular attention to the relative prices of raw cotton and manufactured goods, very naturally argued, that, if prices had been raised to a certain level by the speculative advances of the American bankers, they would be likely to fall considerably whenever those advances were withdrawn, and the speculation wholly broken down. The disinclination to purchase might have been pretty much the same even if the prices had been lower than they were, provided there had been the same want of confidence in their stability.

How different would have been the situation of all parties concerned, if the cotton crop had been, from the first, fairly put upon the market, and the price left to be determined by the natural operations of supply and demand! If the quantity was so deficient as the planters allege (and that there was a considerable deficiency seems very probable enough,) the fact would very soon have been manifested by the deficient supplies, which, in the absence of speculative combinations, would have been taken as correct indications of the amount of the crop. Prices would, consequently, have risen, without materially checking the consumption; they would, probably, have been decidedly higher at the present moment than they now are, and with a tendency upwards, instead of being in a state of rapid decline, which, if we may judge from the following facts, is likely to be carried considerably further.

It appears from the Liverpool United Bankers' Circular, that the stock of American cotton in Liverpool, on Friday last, was no less than 458,920 bales, which without any further importations, will afford a supply of 17,650 bales per week, for the remaining 26 weeks of the year. But the purchases for consumption of American cotton in Liverpool, during the first 26 weeks of the year, have been only 278,117 bales, or an average of 10,700 bales per week. And if we assume that there were in the hands of dealers and spinners at the commencement of the year, about 80,000 bales more than at the present time, the consumption, during the first half of the year, has not amounted to more than 13,000 bales per week. And what are the prospects of consumption for the latter half of the year? Unless there should be a very speedy break down of the speculators, giving confidence to dealers in, and consumers of cotton goods, as well as to spinners and manufacturers, the consumption of American cotton for the second half of the year cannot materially exceed that of the first. At the present time, far from increasing, the consumption is rapidly declining, the present week having witnessed the commencement of short time amongst the spinners at Bolton (who having entered into an engagement to work not more than four days per week); at Wigan, where ten mills are now standing entirely, and the remainder with one exception, working half time on an average; and in different parts of the country, where the consumption is diminishing every week. If then the consumption for the second six months of the year should not exceed that for the first six months, there will be, on the 31st December next, 100,000 bales remaining out of the present stock in Liverpool, together with the whole of what may be imported from this time to the end of the year, which cannot be estimated at less than 250,000 to 300,000 bales. With such a stock at the conclusion of the year, and with a coming crop of extraordinary magnitude, we leave our readers to judge what are likely to be the prices of cotton at that time, and what is likely to be the condition of the parties who have engaged in one of the most rash and insane speculations of modern times. That they will be crushed by the weight of their undertaking is already perfectly clear; and the longer they persist in their present course—the more of temporary aid they may receive from speculative bankers—the more will consumption be diminished,—the more signal and exemplary will be their punishment,—and the more extensive will be the consequent derangement of the currency of the United States.

Such are the consequences of excessive speculation—such are the evils inevitably resulting from attempts to monopolize a commodity in extensive use, to bolster up its price by artificial means. This is far from being the first attempt of the kind that has been made with respect to cotton, which appears to have invited more speculation than almost any other commodity of equal magnitude; and we believe no instance has yet occurred where the speculation has not involved in severe distress and suffering, if not in utter ruin, the great bulk of the parties engaged in it, and unfortunately the evil has not stopped there, but has always extended far and wide amongst those who were perfectly innocent of the errors which have given rise to it.

We fear that the planters and merchants of the United States are, as a body, far too prone to engage in undertakings which are entirely inconsistent with the ordinary rules of commercial enterprise; but they will be bad learners indeed if the result of their present speculation does not make some impression upon their minds.

From the Louisville Journal.

MURDER OF JOHN W. MOORE.

A gentleman direct from Alexandria, La., has handed us the Red River Whig of the 6th instant, which appears in deep mourning. It records the murder, the foul and horrible murder of John W. Moore, its able and chivalrous editor, so long and well known in this city as the zealous, the noble, and the eloquent advocate of Whig principles.

For the want of room, we must limit ourselves to a brief history of the events, that led to the perpetration of this most ruffianly and bloody deed. After the establishment of Mr. Moore's paper at Alexandria, the friends of the Administration in that vicinity soon perceived, that, by the rapid, vigorous, and powerful productions of his pen, he was fast breaking down their cause throughout the state. In the startling result of the first elections in and around Alexandria, they saw all their gloomy fears confirmed. They saw, that there was no hope for them but in silencing the eloquent voice of the Whig champion, and they knew enough of him to be aware that his tones were to be hushed only in the silence of the grave. They imported a bully from New Orleans, a Mr. Zim, a low lived journeyman printer, and employed him to challenge Mr. Moore to mortal combat. The challenge was borne by a Mr. King Holstein. Moore refused to receive it, remarking that he would have nothing to do with Zim. "Then you must fight his friend," said Holstein. "Now or at any other time," replied Moore. Holstein, however, instead of challenging Moore, waited till midnight, and then, under the protecting wings of the darkness, proceeded to post him.—

The next day Moore met Holstein in the street, and, although the latter was armed to the teeth, denounced him to his beard as a liar and a craven. Subsequently he again met Holstein, but that dastardly miscreant again quailed before him, not daring, in his presence, to make the slightest exhibition of any feeling of hostility. Nevertheless, during all that period, the soul of that cowardly monster was darkly brooding over a deed of blood—a deed, which to the shame of human nature, he at length accomplished.

We copy from a long and thrilling article in the paper, of which Mr. Moore was recently the Editor. He fell unarmed and without the slightest possibility of defending himself. There ceased the beating of his noble and bold heart as ever throbbing in a human bosom. May the eternal mandate of "blood for blood" pursue the murderer, and ring by day and by night in his ears until he shall gladly look even to the scaffold as a refuge.

From the Red River Whig, July 6.

Mr. Moore had taken a summer residence in the Pinewoods, across the River, about a mile from town; thither he was in the habit of repairing every evening and returning in the morning. Red River at Alexandria is crossed by persons coming from the Pinewoods opposite to it, by means of a ferry—on the summit of the bank stands a house, known as the "Ferry House." The road passes this house, and is so situated that any person approaching the ferry can be seen from it a considerable distance. The occupants of the "Den" are two brothers of the name of "Labbatt." Some two hours before day, on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of July, Holstein secreted himself in this den, to await the approach of his victim—unseen by all, except the two Labbatts, and a few "choice spirits," he remained concealed in his lair. A little before 8 o'clock, upon that morning, Mr. Moore came in on foot, and alone, to cross over to town, ignorant and unconscious of the fate that awaited him. He had arrived at an open space before the house, when Holstein, surrounded by his friends, rushed from his hiding place, with a double barreled shot gun to his shoulder, cocked—taking deliberate aim at Mr. Moore, he called on him aloud: "Beg for your life, you damned rascal, or I will kill you."

Mr. Moore, aware now for the first time, that his enemy was so near, suddenly stopped, foiled his arms across his breast, drew himself up to his full height, and observed, "Mr. Holstein, you have me in your power—beg for my life, I shan't—shoot, if you please."—Holstein did so—the gun snapped.—Immediately Mr. Bringhart stepped up to Holstein, and requested him to desist; he passed an instant, cocked the other barrel, then laid it by his side—but panting for the blood of his victim, he immediately drew a large duelling pistol from his belt, and said to Mr. Moore, "Why did you post me?" "I did not," was Mr. Moore's reply. "I will fight you, Mr. Holstein, on equal terms, in any manner you propose—if you wish now to have my life, it is in your power—take it!" still continuing in his former position, from which he had never stirred. Holstein took deliberate aim for two seconds, fired, and Mr. Moore fell to the ground mortally wounded. The ball entered the abdomen, passing through the colon, thence ranging upwards with the spine. Holstein immediately mounted his horse, which the "Labbatts" had in readiness for him, and dashed off at full speed.

Upon his friends reaching him, Mr. Moore calmly observed, that he was killed, that the ball had hurt his spine. Surgical aid was immediately procured. Upon the Surgeon's announcement to him that the wound was fatal, and that he could not live twenty-four hours—he coolly observed, "It is enough, I am satisfied—then turning round to the as-

sembled crowd, whilst a playful smile illumined his calm, undisturbed features, he remarked, "Well boys, I have lived a Whig, I die a Whig, and now I believe more strongly than ever in the good Whig cause." From the instant the ball struck, paralysis seized the lower extremities, and without one interval of ease, from the most excruciating torments, suffering, in his own language, "ten thousand deaths," he calmly expired in the full possession of his mental faculties, at eight o'clock this evening.

Important from the Indian Country.

The St. Louis Republican publishes an extract of a letter received in that city, from a gentleman residing at Fort Snelling, dated July 10, by which we learn that a most unhappy state of affairs is now existing between the Sioux and Chippeway tribes of Indians, and great slaughter has been made of the latter. Mercy seems to have formed no part of the savage character. One indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children appears to be the rule of warfare.

It may elucidate the extract to state that a large number of the Chippeway tribe had assembled at Fort Snelling to receive their annuities, and the events which followed, related below, occurred a few days prior to the date of the letter. The extract says:

"The Sioux and Chippeways have had a brush at two different points on the St. Croix, and again about thirty miles above the falls of St. Anthony. The Chippeways, just before leaving the pillagers I, believe, had killed, at Lake Calhoun, a Sioux Brave, one much liked and esteemed by his tribe, and took his scalp; an hour or two after sun rise, the news having spread like wild fire, the Sioux, about two hundred strong, left the Falls (St. Anthony.) Late in the day, a Chippeway Chief, had pursued on with his party and was not overtaken. The Sioux who left the Falls came across a party of the Rum River band, attacked them about sunrise the next morning, and killed one hundred and thirty three, men, women and children. This was above the Falls. Big Thunder, a Sioux chief, crossed the country in pursuit of the Strong Ground Band of Chippeways, and overtook and fought them at St. Croix. Big Thunder told the Sioux not to fire where the whites were, (Messrs. Atkins and McLeod's party) and as the Chippeways huddled round the whites many of them thus escaped. Notwithstanding the Sioux killed thirty-six of the Chippeway party, and some women and children.

"The country is in great excitement, and will continue so for some time. There will, no doubt, be a general engagement between the Sioux and Chippeways before many months more. Hale-in-the-day is chief not to be trifled with, and the Sioux are consolidating under Bad Hair, a first rate warrior, who has been to Washington."

This is the substance of the extract referred to, and is an evidence of the unhappy state of affairs existing between those tribes. The next news, in all probability, will be an account of the slaughter of an equal or greater number of the Sioux by some band of the Chippeways.

FROM MEXICO.

News has been received at New Orleans from the city of Mexico to the 8th, and from Vera Cruz to the 14th ultimo, inclusive. The greatest tranquillity prevailed throughout the republic. Santa Ana was still the President *ad interim*, and though in a precarious state of health, exercising the functions of his office with increasing applause and success. Bustamante was momentarily expected in the capital. The expedition to Tampico being crowned with such entire success, his return was every where greeted with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of affection and regard. According to the Diario del Gobierno, Santa Ana and he are to effect the most salutary reform in the Constitution, to do away with the cause of the late disastrous disaffection, and conciliate all parties.

All the Federalists who gave themselves up to the disposal of the government are to retire to their farms, and never to reside in a city, or near a fortification, under pain of death.

Urea was sentenced by Santa Ana to be banished for six years, but, while on his way to Vera Cruz for embarkation, he made his escape at Perote on the 30th ult. and has not been heard of since. Iemms was chased out of Monterrey by Canallizo; he and his brother fled to Monclavio. According to the papers in our possession, the career of this General is of late marked by much barbarity.

In several states in the interior, the smallpox is raging with great violence. Throughout the whole Republic the censorship of the press is maintained with the greatest rigor; but the foreign merchants resident in Vera Cruz have been allowed, and are about establishing a splendid exchange or reading room in that city, on the European plan.

Bulletin.

Three fights with small swords, took place near New Orleans on the 11th. The consequences are said to be, three dead men and three wounded.

The crew of the steam frigate Fulton, in practising with a 68 pounder, a Sandy Hook, last week, finally attained such accuracy of aim as to place a ball in the target at a distance of two miles!

The chief cook at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, got only five hundred dollars a month!

It said the Cotton crop of eastern Texas will this year fall little short of 20,000 bales.

A terrific Tornado swept over Connecticut on Wednesday afternoon last. At New Haven, the African Church was thrown down and several brick buildings. At North Haven, several houses were destroyed. At East Windsor, forest and fruit trees were scattered in all directions, and buildings, some of strong construction, were thrown down. A family in the upper part of New Haven had just sat down to dinner in the basement of a small house, when the wind struck the house and carried it away, leaving the family and table untouched, though not undisturbed.

Private letters received at New York, state that the yellow fever is raging with considerable violence at Charleston. From 6 to 10 deaths had occurred in a few days.

George M. Dallas, Esq. Minister to Russia, has obtained leave to return home, and is expected in Philadelphia in September next, to resume his profession, in which he has been so ably and so advantageously known.

No less than thirty-nine divorces were granted by the Legislature of Maryland, at the last session.

The Chinch Bugs.—A practical farmer of this county has suggested to us the necessity of removing every corn stalk from the fields where they now stand, and either destroying them with fire or putting them in manure pens where they will be soon trodden to pieces. It is quite evident that the corn stalk affords the most secure quarters for these destructive vermin during the winter, and if they should be covered with earth as is often the case, they will be still the more secure. We can think of no more efficient mode of exterminating this destructive race of insects than by a general destruction of their habitations. If farmers would unite in a resolution of this kind they might expect greatly to diminish if not entirely to get rid of this pest. If some system of this kind is not adopted there is no telling to what an extent this evil may run.

Carolina Watchman.

Mr. Clay, has been received with great cordiality, by the citizens of Rochester. The people thronged by thousands to see him, and testify their high regard for his character and public services. It is understood that he will visit Auburn, Syracuse, and Oswego, where he will embark for Kingston, and after descending the St. Lawrence, to Quebec, return through Lake Champlain to Saratoga Springs.

A Handsome Compliment.—Among the regular toasts drunk at the celebration of the Fourth, at Ithaca, N. Y. is the following compliment to the ladies: "Woman: there's a purple half to the grape, a mellow half to the peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a 'better half' to man."

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore Elliott, has adjourned; but from the mass of testimony to be examined by the revising power, it will be some time before the opinion is made known, if indeed it be made known at all, without a call from Congress, or its being such as to require a court martial.

Army and Navy Chronicle.

By reference to our Navy head, it will be seen that Lieut. Edwin W. Moore has resigned his commission in the U. S. navy; consequently there can be no longer any doubt of his having accepted the command of the Texan army.

Among the passengers out in the steamships was C. C. Cambreleng, with his family, and with a prospective commission, people do say, in his pocket.—Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, also went out. The number of passengers in the British Queen, according to the Commercial, is 120, and in the Great Western, 65.

IBRAHIM PACHA.—This extraordinary man seems destined to fill a large space in the history of the present age. He is the son of Mehmet Ali, the powerful Pacha of Egypt, and inherits the talent as well as ambition of his father. When the Mahomedan faith was threatened by the Wahabees, seven or eight years ago, Ibrahim at the head of an irregular force, penetrated into Arabia, defeated the formidable array of rebels with great slaughter, and carried their Princes prisoners to Cairo. Since then, he has paid great attention to the introduction of European discipline and tactics into his armies, and has done much towards improving the character of the Egyptian Navy. He conquered all Syria, which he now governs, as the Representative of his father—and that country will probably become the theatre of a sanguinary struggle, between the armies of the Sultan, and the troops of Mehmet Ali and Ibrahim. He has probably an army of nearly 100,000 men under his command—and his troops have the greatest confidence in his courage and military skill. A writer in an English Periodical, not long since, sums up his character in the following words:

"He is without doubt, a man of remarkable talents. His mind is alike subtle and energetic. He is totally free from prejudice, adopts your ideas with silent rapidity, and his career demonstrates his military genius. His ambition is unbounded—his admiration of European institutions, and civilization great; but he avoids with dexterity, shocking the feelings and prejudices of the Moslem."

If Ibrahim should succeed in defeating the armies of the Sultan, a fatal blow will be given to the Ottoman power in Europe.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, August 15.

A meeting of the Fairfield Temperance Society will be held at Junio (Mr. Kerr's) Academy, on Saturday next, the 17th inst.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following exhibits the official returns of the elections in this county on the 8th inst. for a member of Congress for this district:

	Montgomery.	Haywood.	School.	No School.
Hillsborough,	224	285	226	37
Murrow's,	175	134	185	37
J. R. Hollis,	30	78	73	3
Cummings,	31	56	69	7
Fogelman's,	20	27	22	13
M. H. H. H.,	30	83	59	8
Wm. Hollis,	44	53	48	31
Geeringers,	146	18	46	42
Fogelman's,	196	59	132	26
Lee's,	80	53	46	59
Mason Hall,	56	44	64	8
Nichols,	80	11	65	12
Turner's Mill,	33	61	51	13
Holmes's,	57	165	28	3
Wilkinson's,	115	94	68	40
Hendon's,	53	20	10	35
Wm. Trice's,	48	12	14	45
Chapel Hill,	95	150	158	36
	1513	1343	1357	455
	Montgomery.	Haywood.		
Orange,	1513	1343		
Wake,	904	984		
Person,	499	230		
	2916	2553		

In the Halifax district Jesse A. Bynum has been elected by a majority of 306 votes over his competitor Col. Long.

In the Salisbury district, Charles Fisher, (non-committal,) has beaten his Whig competitor Dr. Henderson, 182 votes.

John Hill, it is reported, has been elected in the Caswell district, by a majority of 47 votes over A. H. Sheppard, the late representative.

In the Granville district, Micajah T. Hawkins has been re-elected by a majority of four votes over Mr. Hillyard—both administration men.

In the Nerbern district, Charles Shephard has been re-elected by a large majority.

In the Cumberland district, Edmund Deberry has probably been re-elected by a considerable majority.

From most of the districts the returns are yet incomplete. We intend to publish them entire as soon as we can make them out.

TENNESSEE.—The elections in Tennessee took place on the first inst. Returns from thirty counties have been received in which Cannon obtained 22,365 votes for Governor, and Polk 20,067.

The Raleigh Star, for the last five or six weeks, has come to us considerably enlarged and otherwise improved in appearance. Its editorial department also has assumed a higher and more animated tone, and entitles it to rank among the best conducted journals in the state. A zealous advocate for sound Republican principles, yet entertaining a just regard for the opinions of others, may the enterprising editor long continue to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

Hamilton C. Jones, esq. has transferred his interest in the Carolina Watchman, at Salisbury, to Messrs. Pendleton & Bruner. Under the management of its new editors, the Watchman will continue to advocate the good old Republican Whig principles.

To the Voters, &c.—H. L. Homos, esq. editor of the North-Carolinian, the Administration paper at Fayetteville, has been appointed, by the President, Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, in the place of Thomas P. Devereux, resigned.

New Banks.—Numerous applications will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of new banking institutions; already notices have been given for twenty new banks, with capitals amounting to near seven millions of dollars. These, added to the banks already in existence, will form an aggregate banking capital in that state of sixty four millions of dollars.

Gen. Scott effected a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties among the Winnebago Indians during his late visit to Wisconsin—they having agreed to re-

move to a large and fertile tract of country south of the Missouri.

From the Charleston Courier.

Office of the News, St. Augustine, E. F., August 3.

THE WAR RENEWED!

The following treacherous account of the surprise of Col. Harney's command, reached here this morning by express. Col. Gates, commanding east of St. John's, has transmitted orders for immediate defence of the posts South.

Ass't. Adj't. General's Office, Army of the South, Fort Brook, E. F. July 29

Sir: It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lt. Col. Harney's detachment by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d instant, on the Colosahatchie river, where they had gone in accordance with the treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of about 28 men, armed with Col's rifle; they were encamped on the river, but unprotected by defences of any kind, and it is said without sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before the dawn of day, and before reveille, and it is supposed that thirteen of the men were killed, among whom were Major Dallam and Mr. Morgan, subalterns. The remainder, with Col. Harney, escaped; several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise.

The Commanding General therefore directs, that you instantly take measures to place the defences at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack, should one be made. No portion of your command will, in future, be suffered to leave the garrison, except under a strong escort. The detachment at Fort Maitland, will be immediately withdrawn.

Should Fort Mellon prove unhealthy, and the surgeon recommend its abandonment, you are authorized to transfer the garrison, and reinforce some of the neighboring posts. I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

Geo. H. Griffin, Asst. Adj't. General.

Lieut. W. E. Hanson, Com. of Fort Mellon.

A panther entered the dwelling of a Mr. Watson of Lewis county, N. Y. on the 27th ult. and carried off a child 14 months old. The sister of the child, 12 years of age, with some other children, pursued the animal, upon which it dropped the child unharmed and fled.

From the Raleigh Register.

"HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY."

This Institution has, for years, been growing on the public confidence. Its able and indefatigable Principal, Mr. Bingham, has preferred that it should win its way to fame, rather by the proficiency of the pupils, than by the adventitious aids so often resorted to, by the friends of other Academies. Though urged by Parents and Guardians to give to the public his system of school government and studies, he has hitherto declined to go beyond the ordinary advertisement of the time at which the school exercises commence. Very recently, however, the Trustees of the Academy have issued a small pamphlet, containing some outlines of the system of discipline adopted by Mr. B., together with a list of the students, and calculated, we trust, to place the claims of this school on such ground as fully to justify its extensive patronage. By that publication it will appear that both the Classical and English Departments are filled; that the location of the school is in a healthful region and in a community unsurpassed for morality. But what is of infinitely more importance even than these advantages, is, that the discipline combines energy with mildness, and that it is not confined to the Academic hours, but extends to those of relaxation. The pupil is thus led to acquire consistency of character, and insensibly to cultivate proper self-respect. It is common to hear American scholarship depreciated, and perhaps when contrasted with European, it may not be without truth, but there is abundant reason to account for it. The time directed to Classical studies and the thorough elementary instruction in Europe, has long been regarded as among the prominent causes of this superiority. Experience has taught that there is no sound learning in the higher branches, without a perfect mastery of the primary studies. More good minds have been wrecked, by attempting a north-west passage to learning, than ever failed to arrive at it by the old route. The impetuosity of this age, and particularly of this country, have become proverbial, and in nothing is this more seen than in the discoveries of short systems of education; a species of quackery which panders to the public appetite.

Without recurring particularly to the many errors in the organization of Grammar Schools, the writer thinks there is one common defect in the mode of getting up such schools. If a young gentleman is liberally educated, as it is called, and should be seized with the mania for professional fame, without the means of pursuing his studies, he forthwith, "argued by poverty and request of friends," issues proposals for opening "a Classical Seminary"—not to build up an honest name as an instructor, not to extend the blessings of sound learning to others, but to sustain himself while preparing for the practice of a far different profession, that of Divinity, Law, or Medicine. Now, we do not censure many of these good men, for if they faithfully discharge their duty to their pupils they deserve applause. All we mean to say is, that it is not probable we should find them as devoted to this temporary calling, as if it were to be the business of their lives—that men do

not usually take as much pains with the scaffolding, as with the building for which it is used.

So well has Mr. B. been aware of this, that he has refused to receive any Assistant who has not, like himself, devoted his life to the business of instruction; and the consequences are already manifest in the increased and increasing reputation of the school. He has retained Assistants at very high salaries, in the hope of elevating the character of the Academy and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness, and we are well assured that any increase of expense incurred for this purpose, will be amply repaid by increased patronage.

The writer is not in any manner connected either with the Academy or the instructors, and hopes that his motives will not suffer from misconception. As a father and a friend of learning, he offers his humble tribute of applause to an institution, which has furnished to our University the first Classical Scholars, and in which we see a pledge of future and continued usefulness.

ATTICUS.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Goodman, Mr. JOHN LIPSCOMB of this county, to Miss SUSANNAH HOLMAN, daughter of Mr. Richard Holman, of Person.

In this county, on Thursday the 8th inst. Mr. WHITNEL CARTER to Miss LUCINDA ALBRIGHT.

In Guilford county, on Tuesday, the 30th ult. Mr. ALLEN DENNY, of Missouri, to Miss MARY M. GILMER, daughter of Capt. Robert Gilmer, of Guilford.

Obituary.

Died, in this place, at the residence of Stephen Moore, esq. on the 7th inst. MARTHA ELEANOR HARDY, aged twelve years, daughter of Edward Hardy, esq. of Bertie county.

In the event here recorded, our community have been called to mingle their tears with those of strangers, in sorrow. The hope of a parent, like a fair blossom in spring, is blasted. If grief could be alleviated by sympathy, and if by being shared by many it were lightened, this we trust might be less. Teachers, associates, and friends, share in an affliction, which they however know it would be impossible to diminish.

Though this event cannot but be sorrowful, nor will soon be forgotten, yet we are persuaded the very remembrance may be profitable. If friends cannot remove the severity of the sorrow of another, they find for themselves instruction and truth in a visit to the house of mourning. How vain are the strifes of the ambitious, the toils after wealth, the struggle for merely temporal good of even any kind! must, we think, have been the reflection of many who followed the remains of the departed to their resting place, and looked into the opening tomb.

But there appears to the Christian another view, arising beyond the terminated sorrows of life. The far exceeding and eternal weight of glory, in Christ, is a thought sometimes coupled with the memory of events of deepest sadness. And as we stood around the grave of the departed stranger, and saw the earth heaped together, and heard the patting of the spade as the uppermost sods were put in their place, it seemed as though friendly hands were preparing a spot of repose. From such a scene the thoughts rightly turn to Him who is the resurrection and the life; the revealed help of the stranger and the dying. And this was but the expression of our emotions on leaving the consecrated ground:

"Then, sweet be thy rest, till He bid thee arise,
To hail Him in triumph, descending the skies,"
Communicated.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Another Veteran gone.

We have just heard of the death of the venerable SHEPARD KOLLOCK, a revolutionary officer, well known throughout our state, and deservedly venerated. He died at the advanced age of 88, in the city of Philadelphia, and was yesterday buried in Elizabethtown.

Judge Kollock was born in Lewiston, Delaware, in September, 1750, and after receiving an excellent education, went to Philadelphia, and acquired a knowledge of printing under William Goddard, the editor of the Pennsylvania Chronicle. There he remained until the age of 20; after which, his health failing him, he went to St. Christophers, in the West Indies, where he for a time carried on the business of printing. While there, the news of the troubles in the colonies, and of the battle of Lexington, reached him. Believing that the cause in which his country was engaged was just, and incited by patriotism, he at once relinquished a lucrative business, and returned, with a desire to aid in the important struggle. He at once received a commission as second lieutenant in the flying camp company; and in January, 1777, at the solicitation of Col. Neil, of the continental artillery, was united to his company, as first lieutenant. He was at the battles of Trenton, Fort Lee, Short-hills, and other engagements, and in all of them displayed courage and skill. We might mention many instances of the confidence reposed in him by the higher officers; one will suffice. In 1777, when General Howe was embarking in New York, and when General Washington supposed that his object was to go to Philadelphia, he moved his army to Bucks county, Penn. While in the camp there, General Gates sent for him to send up some artillery officers. Gen. Knox, of the artillery com-

pany, appointed Lieutenant Kollock, as an officer in whom he could implicitly confide in these trying circumstances.

There being supernumerary officers in the company of artillery, Mr. K. consulted with General Knox about resigning his commission. The general at first was averse to it, and told him he could not dispense with his services; but he afterward consented on the condition that he would establish a paper, in the state of New Jersey, in defence of freedom. He knew that a newspaper conducted by a man of business talents and patriotism, would do much to promote the cause of the revolution. He therefore resigned his commission at the termination of the campaign of 1779, and established in the village of Chatham the New Jersey Journal, with the exception of one in Trenton, the only newspaper in the state. This paper fully answered the expectations of General Knox, and by its editorial articles, and the contributions of able writers from every part of the state, and from New York, did much to encourage and animate the people in their contest for liberty. The enemy knew this, and often threatened vengeance against it, but they never reached Chatham to carry their purpose into execution.

At the evacuation of New York, in 1783, he removed his press to that city, and there established the New York Gazetteer, at first issued weekly after-ward three times a week—the first experiment, we believe, of a paper published so frequently in that place. While conducting the Gazetteer he established a paper in New Brunswick, and for several years carried it on conjointly with the one in New York. In 1787 he removed to Elizabethtown, revived the New Jersey Journal, and continued its proprietor and editor 31 years.

In this paper he advocated the administration of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and probably no man in the state exerted a better influence; his opinions on all important political matters had extensive influence. The state was not insensible to his merits. For 35 years he held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and when in his old age he asked not to be re-appointed the Legislature seemed unwilling to listen to his request; they wished that he should to the last enjoy its honors, if he was unable to perform its duties. He was appointed aid-de-camp for Gov. Bloomfield, and was re-appointed by his successor. In the borough of Elizabeth, he held at different times all the more important offices.

In 1818 he sold his printing establishment, and under the administration of Mr. Monroe, was appointed post master of Elizabethtown, which office he continued to hold until the year 1829, when he retired from all active public duties, and in the bosom of his children and grand children, and with his aged consort, passed the remainder of his old age in comfort, and descended to the tomb in peace. Only two of the original members of the Cincinnati Society of this state survive him.

The subject of this obituary had many qualities to fit him for usefulness; a vigorous mind, great elevation of principle and a desire to do good. He had that which is the true secret of all usefulness. Christian piety. His faith was unshaken; his life the life of a Christian. It was owing to this virtue that in adversity he never despaired; that in temptation he was always inflexible; that amid the storms and tempests through which he passed, he was calm and undismayed. It was owing to this that his old age was tranquil and happy, and that there was blessedness even at his death. His approach was not unexpected—he had long waited for it and when the summons came he received it without fear or dread—with calmness, dignity, and perfect resignation to the will of Heaven, and with the gospel hope of a blessed immortality, he resigned his breath unto Him who gave it, and he "is now gathered unto his fathers." With such principles as he possessed, it was to be expected that he would bring up his children in such a manner as to fit them to be useful members of society. Six of his ten children live to deplore his loss, and imitate his virtues; and near fifty grand children and great-grand children have cause to "call him blessed." As a husband—but let his aged companion, with whom he was united more than sixty-two years, and who now "sitteth as a widow," testify to the sincerity and strength of his conjugal affection.

He will not be forgotten—his memory should be cherished not only by his immediate descendants, but by the state, to which he was useful—by the country, to which he rendered valuable services.

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.
15 Thursday,	5 18 6 42	
16 Friday,	5 19 6 41	
17 Saturday,	5 20 6 40	
18 Sunday,	5 21 6 39	
19 Monday,	5 22 6 38	
20 Tuesday,	5 23 6 37	
21 Wednesday,	5 24 6 36	

Hillsborough Debating Society.—The following is the Query selected for discussion at the regular meeting of this Society on Tuesday night next:

Did the American Revolution seem to spring more from Passion than Judgment?

By the SECRETARY.

August 14, 1839.

A Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting will be held at the Ridge Meeting House in Orange County on Friday the 27th of September next.

Notice.

THE WARDENS OF THE POOR for the county of Orange, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday of September next. All persons having business will attend at that time, and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

August 14.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The subscriber having removed from this state, is desirous of selling the property recently occupied by him, called "Meridenville," in the south eastern part of Orange county. The situation is well known as a fine stand for a country store; the improvements are, a good Dwelling House, Store House, two Gin Houses and Gins, with all necessary running gear, and a good Dairy and other outbuildings. The location is pleasant and healthy, supplied with the finest water, &c.

If application be made to Mr. Peyton High of Wake, or Hugh Waddell, esq. of Hillsborough, before the 15th day of September next, the above property may be had at private sale; but if not, on that day, at the court house door in Hillsborough, it will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, bond and good security being required. Mr. Joseph Moring, who is now on the premises, will show them to any one who desires to buy.

ISAIAH S. HIGH.

August 14.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber, intending to remove to the west, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which he now lives, on the waters of Mott's Creek, in Orange county, containing three hundred and two acres, well watered and timbered.

JOHN STEEL.

August 14.

ATTENTION! TOWN COMPANY. YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 21st of September, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of drill muster and court martial.

W. C. CHRISTMAS, Captain.

August 14.

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognise Brandy,

Holland Gin,

Jamaica Rum,

Madira,

Port,

Malaga,

Muscato,

Claret,

London Brown Stout,

Pale Ale,

Irish Whiskey,

Lemon Syrup,

Lime Juice,

Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7.

Attention!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to appear in Hillsborough on the 25th of September, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of drill muster and court martial. At 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder, for review.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Senior Officer.

August 7.

Military Election.

An election for Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major for the Forty Seventh Regiment of North Carolina Militia, will be held at Hillsborough on the last Saturday in August next.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Senior Captain.

July 24.

Classical and English SCHOOL.

THE undersigned intends, in future, to devote his attention to the business of teaching, and will open a School near his residence in Orange county, four miles west of Haw River and three miles from the Chatham county line, in a healthy and interesting neighborhood, on the first of September next.

This school is designed principally to be preparatory to admittance into our University, or any similar institution in this country. It must be expected, therefore, that classical learning will constitute the more important department. The undersigned is not willing, however, to exclude any young men, who may wish to pursue a course of English studies. He is in the more unwilling to do so, from a consciousness that the English Department is already too much neglected in some of our academies. He also entertains the opinion, that a system of English studies might be concocted and arranged, a thorough knowledge of which would be of more practical utility to a man through life, than that superficial acquaintance with the Ancient Classics, with which very many are content; and that unless a parent designs his son to take a collegiate or thorough academical course, he had better let him cultivate his tongue well. The best system of English studies, therefore, of which the undersigned is master, will be adopted for the benefit of those who may follow his advice upon this subject. Free from other business, he hopes, by a sedulous attention to his charge, to merit that confidence which parents or guardians may repose in him. He would be glad at the outset to have a class to prepare for College. The sessions, as at other academies, will continue five months.

TOITION.—PER SESSION.

In the Classical department, \$12:50

"English " 7:50

Excellent board can be had convenient to the academy at seven dollars per month, exclusive of lights, for any number of students. Those who may design sending their sons would confer a favor by communicating it to the undersigned at as early a day as possible. Direct to Lindley's Store P. O., Orange county, N. C.

JOHN R. HOLT.

July 25.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Printer's Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, are respectfully informed that their accounts will be made out at an early day, and forwarded to them either through the Post Office or by an agent. It is hoped that all concerned will feel the necessity of prompt payment.

August 1.

81—

CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.

THE amount of bodily and mental misery arising from a neglect of most complaints is incalculable, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily infirmities should be had; for diseases of the body invariably affect the mind. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES, in every instance where they have been thoroughly used, have TRIUMPHED OVER DISEASE in almost all its diversified forms. The salutary effects of the Life Medicines have, in fact, been so universally experienced, that in the short space of three years, they have become fully established as the most easy, safe and perfect mode of treatment ever offered to the public.

It is unnecessary, here, for Mr. Moffat to recapitulate all the reasons which have induced him to arrive at this conclusion. It is sufficient for him to say, that the disinterested testimony of his fellow citizens who have been induced to use the Life Medicines, will freely be offered to any one who may feel disposed to call at his Office, 367 Broadway. He has there on file several thousand letters, voluntarily proffered by his patients, the receipt and perusal of which has given him more pleasure than all the wealth of the East could confer.

The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians; he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation which he now offers to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was unparalleled in the history of Medical experience; and he immediately determined to offer to the world a Medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands and incontestably proves their intrinsic merit.

The LIFE MEDICINES can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because of their prompt and proper action upon the secretions of the system, and their assimilation with and purification of the blood, they clear the system of all bad humors, quiet all nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

For full particulars relative to the various diseases and modes of treatment with the Life Medicines, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, published gratuitously by W. B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, in which are also published a selection from numerous flattering and congratulatory letters received the past few months.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS, are sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York, to whom all letters must be directed post paid.

The above Medicines may be procured at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTH, Agent.

August 1.

Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24.

Attention!

HEAD QUARTERS.

Trotter's Bridge, Orange County, N. C. July 16th, 1839.

To the Officers of the Sixth Brigade of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at your usual parade grounds, with your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for parade and review, with six rounds of powder, on the following days, to wit:

The 56th Regiment on the 17th of Sept.
The 55th Regiment on the 19th of Sept.
The 94th Regiment on the 21st of Sept.
The 45th Regiment on the 24th of Sept.
The 47th Regiment on the 26th of Sept.
The 48th Regiment on the 28th of Sept.
The 49th Regiment on the 1st of Oct.

By order of

BENJAMIN TROLINGER, Brigadier General.

AUSTIN WHITSITT, Aidcamp.

July 17.

\$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last Saturday night, a very bright mulatto boy by the name of WARNER, about five feet two inches in height, slender frame of age, sparse teeth, straight black hair, black eyes, gentle in his appearance, very polite in his manner, speaks quick, and is somewhat conceited; has small scars on the back of one of his hands, and is freckled under his eyes; it is possible that he may have, by some means, obtained free papers. He took with him two suits of clothes, one of gray broadcloth, frock coat and pantaloons, the other of brown, capote, color, roundabout and pantalo

From the Germantown Telegraph.
THE LITERATURE OF THE BIBLE.

If we peruse the works of our philosophers, with all their pomp of diction, how inferior do they appear when compared with the Scriptures. The morality contained in the Bible has never been equalled by any system of morals, devised by the most enlightened age. Though they may have drunk long and deep at the pierian fount, their noblest conceptions fall far short of those contained in the sacred oracles. The morals of Seneca, admired as they justly are for virtuous precepts and refined sentiments, must yield the palm of superiority to the Proverbs by him, whose pen was guided by the wisdom of heaven. When the mantle of oblivion shall cover the name of Corduba's noblest son, that of Solomon will remain untarnished and unobscured, and his writings will continue to exert a salutary influence until time on earth shall be no longer. The Magna Ethica of "the Philosopher of Truth," contains not one sentiment that can be compared with the teachings of the Son of God. Though the name of Aristotle stands high in the galaxy of ancient literary worthies, and though he has received the meeds of praise he so justly earned, yet the noblest flights of soaring genius fall far short of the instructions of him, who exchanged for a season the smiles of his heavenly Father and the alleluia of adoring angels, for the rejection of men and the gloomy scenes of Gethsemane and Calvary. The wisdom of Socrates, listened to by anxious auditors amid the groves of Acadamus, was regarded but for a season, and his instructions were soon lost in that tide of licentiousness, which, alas, for Greece! too soon followed, and, in its course, bore with it every vestige of her former greatness and left her a wreck of moral desolation—a lasting monument to those who love pleasure more than truth. The institutions of Lycurgus, at first beneficial to Sparta, soon lost their salutary influence; and now, where once the wisdom of the Ephori was concentrated, "the shepherd boy roams and the fleecy flocks feed." And why did they so soon become so powerless? Because they taught sentiments directly opposite to those contained in the only correct standard of morals that we have. They inculcated theft as a peculiar virtue and as pleasing to their gods, and permitted the commission of vices that would ultimately destroy the best ordered government. No wonder that in less than seven hundred years the glory of this celebrated republic departed, and that desolation and destruction now covers its once fair and beautiful plains.

To the Bible we are indebted for the finest strains of poetry and eloquence that were ever written. Let but the sacred bard strike his tuneful harp, and others must yield and listen to his songs. They far surpass in grandeur and sublimity the highest flights of uninspired genius, and fill our souls with admiration and delight.

Where can we find such strong and bold descriptions as are to be found in the writings of the old man of Uz. Compare those passages of Homer, in which he portrays the majesty of Jupiter and his interference with contending armies, with the announcements of the character and attributes of the Christian's God, by Job,—"how great the contrast! And yet how many there are, who prefer the poems of the former to that of the latter, and pass by the sublimest descriptions that were ever penned. Do we delight in soft and tender strains? we have them in the Psalms. Though Orpheus himself should tune the lyre and wake its melodious notes, his noblest, happiest lays would fall far short of the songs of David. Are we pleased with the thrilling and sublime? we need but read the prophecies of Isaiah to have our pleasure full. If we transport ourselves for a moment into that country in which he wrote, and place before our eyes the scenery by which he was surrounded, we cannot but admire the strikingness of his comparisons, the boldness of his metaphors, and the magnificence of his personifications; and if we be not previously dead to all that is excellent in composition, we cannot but feel an inward joy in the perusal of a poem so superior to every vestige of Grecian and Roman intellect. Nor is the variety of the poetry of the Scripture less than the productions of heathen poets. Every taste can here be gratified—every fancy can here be pleased. The lyric, the didactic, the descriptive, the elegiac and the pastoral are all contained in this wonderful book, and afford us the best specimens of the several kinds that we have on record.

As a book the Bible stands unequalled. Its history, its biography and its superior literature, all combined, disclose to us a store house of the richest intellectual food, whose supplies never fail, and from which we may at all times draw. Other productions may for a time delight our taste and please our imagination, but their novelty soon wears off and they then lose all power to engage our attention. The fine thoughts, with which they are here and there interspersed, are soon culled out, and then that interest we first felt in them is no longer enjoyed. The fountain becomes dry, and the streams of pleasure must necessarily cease to flow. But the Bible will always afford us something new; its originality will always remain to enlist the attention and solicit the sympathy of the lover of all that is excellent, until its revelations are enjoyed in the upper sanctuary.

Is it possible for a student to peruse a volume so superior to every production penned by a Grecian or a Roman poet? Can he read "the language in which Mo-

ses wrote; in which Isaiah breathed the eloquence of heaven, and through which David poured out his soul unto God," and still derive no benefit? Can he study the best and purest code of morals ever given to mankind, and yet not feel the effect upon his character and conduct? Can he follow the sublimest strains of poetry and eloquence that were ever written, and still remain insensible to all their beauties? As well might we expect darkness to follow the course of the sun, as a result so opposite to the course pursued. The constitution of the human mind is such that it is always influenced by those things which engage its attention, and hence a beneficial influence will always attend the study of this volume. The morals of our youth could not but be improved, and the happiest results would follow the adoption of such a course of education. Under the instruction of proper philologists, our youth would grow up not only instructed in that knowledge which maketh wise unto everlasting life, but prepared to fill any station they may be called to occupy with honor to themselves, their country and the world.

O. E. S.

Never begin a thing until you have well considered the end

"As an Eastern Prince was riding with his courtiers, a beggar presented himself and offered for a hundred pieces of gold to give his majesty a valuable piece of advice. The King commanded the sum to be presented to him, and received in return the maxim above mentioned. The courtiers were very indignant at what they thought a barefaced imposition, and desired to chastise the beggar on the spot. But the King declared himself well satisfied with the purchase, and ordered the sentence to be engraved on his gold and silver plate. Some time after, a conspiracy was entered into for the purpose of destroying the Prince; and as he was at that time indisposed, his surgeon was bribed to despatch him with a poisoned lance. Accordingly, on being called to cast his eyes on the sentence inscribed on the silver basin which an attendant held, he was seized with remorse, dropping the fatal instrument, and protesting himself before his injured master, confessed his crime, and named the instigators of this horrid purpose. The King turning to his courtiers, said, "Now I hope you will confess, that advice productive, of so important a consequence was cheaply purchased at a hundred pieces of gold." How many disastrous events, how many heartrending catastrophes would be avoided, were our undertakings well considered at the beginning! were the probable consequences deliberately weighed, and the advice attended to! Rashness is more peculiarly the error of the young, and many a life is spent in misery and bitter repinings, because due deliberation was not used at its outset.

A Mistake Corrected.

THERE is a rumor, at a distance, that I have declined my Agency Business. I have not declined, but still continue my Bank and other Agencies, and have enlarged my Storage room for the reception, and sale of all kinds of merchandise, and country produce, privately or at Auction, with the single exception of intoxicating liquors. That criterion has killed so many thousands of my fellow beings, that I don't like to meddle with it.

WILL PECK.

Raleigh, August 7. 52-37

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder,

PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

Since the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co-operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as "Nothing to extenuate, Nor set down ought in malice," but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellaneous, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 77-

UNION HOTEL,



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Table, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and Ice in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms. The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks.

June 19. 75-

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are, Candies, Nuts of various kinds, Preserved Sweetmeats, Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes, Oranges and Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, Segars of various kinds, Toys for Children, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality.

She has also several jars of fine SPICED OYSTERS, which will be sold by the jar at a reduced price. The article is excellent.

Mrs. V. would also inform the public, that she has just put her SODA FOUNTAIN in operation, and will furnish her customers this refreshing draught every day in the week, Sundays excepted. She will have ICE CREAM also, on all the said days, except Monday.

The public are respectfully invited to give her a call.

June 5. 75-

PROSPECTUS OF THE CASSETT, AND Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE subscribers having purchased of Mr. S. C. Atkinson the well known Monthly Magazine entitled the Cassett, have determined in some respects to alter the character of the periodical. It has for a long time been subject of complaint that the articles which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post were regularly transferred to the pages of the Cassett, and consequently that the readers of the one lost all interest in the other. To obviate this difficulty, and to render the Magazine in all respects what its extensive circulation demands, the subscribers have at some pains and much expense, secured regular contributors to the work, and consequently hereafter the Cassett will stand upon its own basis, and they have determined that no exertions shall be wanting to make it the most desirable Magazine in the country.

The aim of the Editors will be to produce a publication which shall at once be valuable in matter, and choice in taste and style; and they flatter themselves, from the known talents of their contributors, that they will be able to present as many good original articles to their readers as any publication of the day. They shall not, however, hesitate from time to time, to publish articles from English authors, and translations from the best German and French authors, provided the pieces have never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticism on the literature of America and the age. A review department will accompany the Magazine, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained. For the defence of American literature the editors will always be ready, and for the maintenance of a correct taste they will, if possible, be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an engraving from a Splendid Steel Plate, procured at a great cost, and illustrating an accompanying tale. An approved piece of Music, arranged for the Piano Forte or Guitar will appear in every number.

The May number, which was the first issued by the new proprietors, having met with so flattering a reception, the subscribers have the more pleasure in informing the readers that the June number will be in every respect superior to the last, containing a Splendid Steel Engraving of the Sun at Madras, with an accompanying sketch of thrilling interest.

The July number will be the commencement of a new volume, when a new type, and finer paper, and a better page will be adopted.

The Cassett contains three sheets, and is therefore, at two dollars and fifty cents a year, the cheapest Magazine in America. In consequence of this low price, however, no subscription will be received unless paid in advance. This rule is absolutely necessary, and cannot be departed from.

The present subscribers who have paid in advance will be served as usual, and those who are now in arrears, or do not remit prior to the end of the present volume, will be necessarily discontinued. The Cassett will be printed and issued as usual, at No. 36 Carter's Alley, where all orders paid, will be attended to. Communications must be addressed to the editors at the same place.

Editors who may see this advertisement, are requested to give it as many insertions as may be convenient, and forward a copy (marked with ink,) to the office, and directed, (which will save postage,) to the "Post," which courtesy will be promptly acknowledged by an exchange.

TERMS.—\$5 50 per annum. To clubs, five copies yearly for ten dollars, invariably in advance.

G. R. GRAHAM & Co. P. S. Postmasters and others who have heretofore acted as agents for the Cassett, will please continue to act in that capacity for the new proprietors.

Philadelphia, May, 1839. 75-

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at the residence of William Holt, (Captain,) on Thursday the 15th day of August next, on a credit of six months, His Crop of CORN, WHEAT, OATS, HAY, FODDER, &c. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c. Farming Utensils, and a good Wagon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM HOLT.

July 17. 75-

FEMALE SCHOOL,

IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Fall Session of Mrs. & Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on the first Monday in August.

English Studies, \$17 50

Music, 25 00

Drawing, 10 00

French, 15 00

Those desiring more information, are referred to the following gentlemen, most of whom have children or wards at this school.

Hon. F. Nash, Hillsborough.

Dr. James Webb,

J. W. Norwood, esq.

W. Cain, sen. esq.

Judge Mangum, Orange.

Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh.

Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln.

Raleigh Register and Star will insert four times each.

June 15. 75-

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasant,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line.

A SUPERIOR STYLE,

promising despatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully referred to him from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, constiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds, coughs, whoops, if neglected, and in the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a small dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy. If taken in proportionate quantity, and persons retreating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can be subdued. In the same way, visceral torpidities, though long established, and visceral inflammation, however critical, will almost invariably be cured by the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompanied by them, and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 2. 65-

Look at this!

WHEREAS William Glenn, son of Orange county, has obtained two notes of hand from me, payable to him, as follows: one note for twelve dollars and fifty cents, payable the 25th of December, 1839, with John W. Hancock security; and one note for ten dollars, payable the 25th of December, 1840, without security. This is, therefore, to caution all persons from trading for said notes, as they were fraudulently obtained, and I am determined not to pay them only at the end of the law.

JOHN H. TILLY.

July 17. 80-

SALE OF GOODS.

Just Received

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65-

NEW WATCHES,

Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,

PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains,

Breast Pins,

Ear Rings,

Finger Rings,

Pencils,

Silver Tea and Table Spoons,

Music Boxes,

Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 65-

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, with an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which, hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this Institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, \$15 50.

English Department, \$8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, \$7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

April 16. 65-

Job Printing,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove, Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64-

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the Liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hart's Corner Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61-61

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market, we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Oloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Perrins Cloth, Bombazines, Craps Cambrils, French, English and American Prints, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Blue-Black, and Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn,

Castings and Seythe Blades, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 18. 64-

Bonnet and Shoes.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of Bonnet and Shoes, which, with their former stock, comprises a General Assortment.

PARKER & NELSON.

May 14. 70-

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner. Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office. Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 31-

Boarding House.

FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 80-

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.